Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1828. [NO. 179

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

NEW CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisns, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN

January 21, 1828—3mt79

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON, *Watch Makers and Jewellers.*

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings; Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for Cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE JANUS.

HAVING purchased this valuable Horse from Mr. Stockton, I will stand him the ensuing season at my stable, on Sugar Creek, the four first working days in each week, to be let to mares at the reduced price of three dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable the 15th of October next; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the first of August. Care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JANUS was got by Gen. Hampton's Old Twig. A further description is deemed useless, as it is hoped that all who wish to breed fine and valuable colts, will call and judge for themselves.

JAMES DINKINS.

Pebruary 28, 1828.—8t80.

6¼ CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, William Boyd, an indented apprentice. Any person that will deliver the said apprentice to me at my house, shall receive the above reward.

JACOB LEAK.

Lincoln County,
March 16. 1828.—3t77p,

LAND & NEGROES for Sale.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by William Scott, to secure a certain debt therein mentioned, I will sell, at public vendue on Tuesday, the 29th of April next, on the premises, that valuable tract of LAND, known by the name of the Brick House tract, lying on the south branch of Mill-Creek, two miles west of Tuckaseege Ford, joining the lands of Capt. Caldwell, John Beaty, James Smith and others, containing 570 acres.

Few tracts of equal size, in this section of country, afford a greater proportion of good land. A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.

The *Gold Mine* on this tract is considered equal to any in the gold region. So far as it has been examined, its mineralogical features are superior to those of the richest mines in Mecklenburg, abounding in vast quantities of pyrites, which scientific miners pronounce the true gold ore.

At the same time and place, I will sell two likely negro women, and one or two children.

Terms, one-third cash; approved cash notes will be taken for the remaining two-thirds.

SIDNEY J. HARRIS.

Lincoln County, March 14, 1828.—3t77.

NOTICE.

I have left all my papers with R. I. Dinkins Those who are indebted to me, will call and settle with him by the Superior Court, and if they do not, they will find them in the hands of an officer.

NATHL. T. GREEN.

April 2, 1828.—3t79.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my *HOUSE and LOTS* in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient *Store House*, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of *most excellent* water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards *health*, a stand for *business*, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12th, 1828.—74tf.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. April 1, 1825.

A.

Isaac Alexander, Rev. A. Anderson, Col, Augustus Alexander, Asariah Alexander, Mr. Amerson, Hetty L. Alexander, Riley Arrowood. James Asbury, Adelai Alexander, Charles A. H. Alexander, Mary M. Alexander.

B.

J. D. Boyd, Stephen Bedford, Robert Burrow, Adam, James A. Bradley, Chas. H. Booth, James G. Barnett, Thomas Boyd, David G, Brandon, John Batten.

C.

Jonas Clark, John Cagle, James Cunningham, John Capps, Hamilton Clark, John Q. Cochran, David Cross, James L. Caldwell, Jacob Clontz, Cooper & McGiun, Rev. Robert H. Chapman, Prudy Crane or Adam Springs.

D.

John Davis, Samuel S. Duffy, Col. John H. Davidson, Dr. Dunlap, Charles Demison or Philemon Morris, William Dow, Wm. L. Davidson.

E.

Rev. F. Eveleth, George Emberson, Mr. Edwards, Joseph Eastman.

F.

Colbert Flanagan, Joseph Flinn.

G.

Richard Gillespie, Michael Gallaher, Mary Griffith, Thomas J. Grice, John D. Garrison.

H.

William Hutchison, William Hunter, Eliza Holt, George M. Harriss, 4, Dr. Sam. Henderson, John Howell, Samuel S. Hutchison, John Hutchison, J. M. Hutchison, John Herring, Daniel Hyams, Joseph Hays, George Holmes, Hugh Henderson, George W. Houston.

I.—Caleb Irwin.

J.

John Jones, Dr. Thomas I. Johnson, Isaac M. Jamison, Pendleton Jones.

K.

James Kirk, 2, Eliza Kirk, Robert Kirkpatrick, Thomas Kennedy.

L.—John Little, 3.

M.

Michael McLeary, James Montgomery, Winslow McRee, 2, Thomas Marks, Margaret N. Martin, Presbyterian Minister of Church in Charlotte, Thos. McClure & Co. Joseph McGinnis, 2, Wm. McGinnis, Mary Morrison, Henry McGinty, James Monwee, John McCrea, Rev. Malcom McPherson, 2, Hugh McDowell, James McCorkley, Washington Morrison, Robt. H. Morrison, McComb & Cooper, John D. More, John McQuay, John W. Moore, William Milwee, jr. Sarah M. McRee.

N.—Hugh Neely.

O.—James Orr, John H. Orr.

P.

J. Price, Dr. Wm. J. Polk, 2, Williamm N. Parks, 2, Nelly Polk, John Parks, Cyrus A. Parks.

R.

William Robinson, David N. Rea, John Ryburn, 2, Alexander Robinson, Carnes H. Robinson, John Rea.

S.

Wilham Springs, James Spratt, Elijah Stilwell, Catherine M. Spratt, William Shelby, Jas. R. Sample, William Scott, Abraham Scott, James Strong, Robert Sloan, J. Simeson, Jas. Scott, Elizabeth L. Sample, Robert Simons, Asa Stephens.

T.

Thomas Trotter, 18, Joseph Thompson, 2, Bryant Taylor.

U. V.

Peter Ulrick, David Vane.

W.

John Walker, Joseph Wilson, 2, Robt. Watson, 2, George Wilson, Richard P. Wooding-Francis Wilson, Capt. Henry Wilson, John Wilson, John Williams, 2, Lydia Wallace, James Wilson, Godfrey Williamson, John Walker, jr. Martha Wilson, Thomas B. Williams, Chester Wilcox, 2.

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

April 8, 1828—3t79.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827.

Jane Bain *vs.* Andrew Bain.—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—It is is Ordered by the court, that publication be made 6 weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1828, and answer, plead or demur to petitioner's petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

6t81—per. adv. $3 50.

STAGE LINE.

SAMUEL NEWLAND'S Stage Line, from Lincolnton, by way of Morganton and Pleasant Garden, Ashville, Warm Springs, to Newport, Tennessee, is now in full operation. The carriages and horses are inferior to no others, on any line; and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers, and render travelling agreeable. Stages from Salisbury; from Fayetteville, Cheraw, and Camden via Charlotte; from Columbia via Yorkville, meet the above line at Lincolnton; and passengers from the eastern part of North-Carolina, for Nashville, Ten. will find this route 50 miles nearer than any other, and the accommodations, in every respect, as good. Passengers can also have a passage from New port, Ten. to Lexington Ky.

April 7, 1828.—4t80 r.

Notice.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 22d of April, at the late dwelling-house of William Lees, sen. deceased, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said deceased, which remains unsold, to wit:—Hogs, Cotton, Corn, Blacksmith and hatters' tools, household and kitchen furniture, a quantity of Books, and other articles two numerous to mention.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, terms made known on the day of sale.

JANE LEES, } *Administrators.*
WM. LEES. }

April 1, 1828.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Lees, deceased, either by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make settlement; and all having claims against the estate to present them as the law directs.

JANE LEES, }
WM. LEES. } *Adm'r.*

April 1, 828.—3t79

TO THE CITIZENS OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

YOU are hereby informed, that the *Tax* Lists for the present year have come to hand, and are placed in the hands of an officer for collection. There will be appointments made immediately, for each Captain's company throughout the county, for them to attend and pay their Tax for the present year; and fair notice is also given to those who have not paid their tax for the preceeding years, 1824, 1825 and 1826, that if they do not make immediate payment, no longer indulgence can be given. Yours, &c.

JOHN SLOAN,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

April 4, 1828.—4t80.

☞Committed to the Jail of this County, on the 5th instant, a negro man named Dublin, who says he belongs to Samuel Dunlap, of Lancaster District South-Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

April 10, 1828.—78.

NOTICE.

THE noted JACK, formerly the property of Mr. Hundly, of Virginia, will stand at my plantation, two miles north of Charlotte, under the management of James Murphey, sen. Jack is in fine order, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season; ten dollars to insure; and two dollars the single visit. The season has now commenced, and will end the last of July. This Jack is considered as sure as any other, as all the mares, with very few exceptions, put to him last year, are with foal.

WM. DAVIDSON.

March 15th, 1828.—74tf.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1828.

William Lee Davidson *vs.* John B. Conally.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this State:—It is Ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at out next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said County at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next to answer plead or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered againt him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

April 9, 1828.—per. adv. $2 50

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1827.

John Weeks, Adm'r. *vs.* Tho: G. Polk, Ex'r. and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Sadler and Mary his wife; Thomas Robinson and Rebecca his wife; Moses Aiken and Jane his wife; Osborne Robinson, Jane Robinson, Alexander Robinson, Nancy Robinson, James Robinson and Thompson Robinson, defendants in this suit, live beyond the limits of this state: Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828, and plead to the bill of complaint of John Weeks, Administrator with the will annexed, of James Robinson, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

D. R. DUNLAP, *Clerk.*

April 1, 1828—pr. adv. $2 50

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at the Journal Office.

Politics of the Day.

From the New-Hampshire Journal.

THE LATE PRESIDENTIAE ELECTION.

The charge of corruption and intrigue in the late Presidential election, first brought against Mr. Clay by a member of the House of Representatives, and there abandoned by its author, having been since given to the public under the sanction of Gen. Jackson's name, has justly excited the attention of the people, in every part of the country. The nature of the charge itself, not less than the high standing of the parties, (both the accuser and the accused,) has given to this controversy an importance which justifies every new attempt to throw light upon the subject. The late address of Mr. Clay to the public has brought to my recollection certain circumstances, which appear to me to have some bearing on this subject, and which therefore I shall proceed to state.

At the time of the late presidential election, I had the honor of a seat in the House of Representatives; and anxiety to give effect to the known wishes of my constituents for the election of Mr. Adams, did not suffer me to neglect any opportunity of informing myself, minutely, of the progress of events, and of their causes. With the friends of the several candidates, particulary those of Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay, my intercourse was constant, intimate, and extensive. With many of them, I conversed freely, and frequently on the subject; and became early acquainted with their different views and feelings, in relation to it, as well as the motives by which they appeared to be influenced: and I can safely declare, that the result of all my inquiries, in respect to Mr. Clay, in particular, (founded on innumerable facts and indications of opinion occurring under my own observation,) that in this difficult and delicate juncture, his conduct was distinguished by purity of motives, by a deep sense of public duty, and great prudence and discernment in the course proper to be pursued. It was seen, from the commencement of the session, that his opinion would have great influence in the election; and the friends of Mr. Adams never suffered themselves to believe that Mr. Clay,—himself an experienced statesman, bred from his youth to the civil service of the country,—would throw the decisive weight of his powerful influence into the scale of a "military chieftain," before whom all merits and all services, merely civil, seemed to disappear. In his high office of Speaker of the House, he seemed anxious to preserve his usual impartiality between the conflicting parties; and though among his intimate friends his opinions were known, he neither obtruded them upon the Members generally; nor, so far as I could observe, did he take any undue pains to conceal them.

With respect to his friends, (by whom I mean the Members of Congress from those States which had voted for him for President,) it appeared to me that, generally speaking, their attachment was not to Mr. Clay as an individual merely, but as a public man—as a statesman, whose general views of policy were in accordance with their own; and that finding they could not make *him* President, they looked round among the candidates for the man whose views of policy nearest resembled those of Mr. Clay; particularly on the two great questions, of Internal Improvement, and Domestic Manufactures. This was specially the case with the Ohio Members; and I was expressly told by one of them, (Gen. M'Arthur,) that *chiefly upon those grounds*, they had come to the determination of voting for Mr. Adams before they had ascertanind what would be Mr. Clay's course on this occasion.

It is not however so much the object of this communication to express my own opinion either of Mr. Clay's motives, or of the conduct of his friends, as to exhibit evidence, in relation to certain facts stated by him in a late address to the public. In a part of that address, it is his object to show, that he had early and repeatedly expressed it as his opinion, that General Jackson was not qualified for the presidency; and consequently that he could, in no event, be expected to vote for him. To the great mass of evidence, which he has there adduced, it is in my power to add the following. It was my practice, while a member of Congress, to note down, at the close of each session, in a journal which I kept for that purpose, whatever occurred to me of an interesting nature, during the session that had just closed. The first session of the 18th Congress closed on the 27th of May, 1824. The following extract from this journal is under date of "June, 1824;" and was written by me immediately on my return from Washington:

"I spoke but twice, this session, to Mr. Clay on this subject. The first was on the caucus, against which he declared himself; but professed to be governed, in this whole matter, entirely by his friends' advice. The other conversation related to Gen. Jackson. It was soon after Pennsylvania declared for the General; and when he seemed, for the moment, to carry all before him. He spoke with equal truth and feeling on this subject. He said it was truly *discouraging* to see the people so intoxicated and deluded, by a little military glory—that a man, totally unknown to the civil history of the country,—who knew nothing of the constitution or laws of the land,—and who, in short, had no other recommendation than that which grew out of his *fortunate* campaign at New-Orleans, should be thought of for President of the United States, and even preferred to all others,—at a time too, when some of the ablest men the country had ever produced, (he did not mean, he said, to include himself in the number)—men who had grown grey in the civil departments of the government, in Congress, in diplomatic missions, and in the cabinet, were before the public, as candidates for that office—was, he said, such a symptom of the diseased state of public sentiment, as must be equally alarming and discouraging, whether viewed by those who saw the highest objects of laudable ambition snatched from them by a military chief, or by those calmer observers of passing events, who look with philosophical, or prophetic eyes, on the causes of the permanence or decay of our free institutions."

The above extract contains but an imperfect sketch of Mr. Clay's remarks to me at that time. He declared, with great energy, his opinion, that whatever might be Gen. Jackson's other merits, he had no pretensions to the character of a statesman; and he painted, in lively colours, the dangers to which the country was exposed from the sudden overflow of military enthusiasm, by which he was borne along. It was, he said, an *evil omen*; and one which foreboded nothing favorable to the future destinies of the republic. I did not only consider these opinions of Mr. Clay as worthy to be recorded, but spoke of them, at the time, as indicating very clearly his intention to support either Mr. Adams, or Mr. Crawford, against Gen. Jackson, should he ever be called upon to decide between them.

Recollecting this conversation, and knowing that Mr. Adams was the second choice of many of Mr. Clay's friends, I expressed, at the commencement of the next session, a very decided opinion that he would receive the vote of Mr. Clay. The state of Mr. Crawford's health disqualified him, in the view of all but his particular friends, for the office of President; and knowing, as I did, Mr. Clay's early and deliberate opinion of General Jackson's want of the requisite qualifications, I could not doubt, that, as a necessary consequence of this state of things, he would vote for Mr. Adams. The first week of the session did not pass without confirming me, very strongly, in this belief. It was on the occasion of the reception of Gen. Lafayette by the House of Representatives. In the address made to him, as Speaker of the House, Mr. Clay dwelt with complacency on the *civil* virtues of Lafayette; and spoke of his "uniform devotion to *regulated* liberty," as commanding our "*highest* admiration." Immediately on the adjournment, I expressed to Mr. Clay my satisfaction at the preference which he had given to the civic merit of Lafayette, over his mere military exploits; and my hope that we should not soon forget this just distinction. He replied to me, that it was chiefly as the friend of civil liberty, that Lafayette was admired in this country: and that it became the House of Representatives, in particular, as the guardians of our civil rights, to receive him in this, his highest character. He added, with peculiar emphasis, "You will not find me, Mr. Plumer, disposed, by *any act of mine*, unnecessarily to increase the *military fever*, which has already produced such *strange effects* among us." From the manner in which this was spoken, I could understand it in no other way than as a direct answer to my allusion to the approaching Presidential election; and I drew from it the obvious conclusion, that Mr. Clay intended to vote for Mr. Adams. This was on the 10th of December, 1824, the day of Lafayette's reception, as may be seen by a reference to the journals of the House. The supposed *corrupt overture* of Mr. Clay to Gen. Jackson is alleged to have been made on the 30th of the same month.

In his address to the public, p. 18, Mr. Clay says, "If I had received the vote of Louisiana, and been one of the three can-

didates returned, I had resolved, at a time when there was every probability of my receiving it, that I would not allow my name, in consequence of the small number of votes by which it would be carried into the House, if I were returned, to constitute an obstacle to an election." This statement is confirmed by the letter of Mr. Johnston of Louisiana, to whom he made known his determination, before the meeting of Congress. It may be further confirmed by the following extract from my journal, under date of "March, 1825," written immediately on my return from the session of 1824-5.

"General M'Arthur, of Ohio, told me, that, meeting Mr. Clay, one day, when it was thought that he would receive the vote of Louisiana, he told him that, if he came into the House, it would be by so small a vote, that he was afraid his friends could do him very little service there—that Mr. Clay answered, he hoped he should not be returned as one of the candidates, since it was evident that his election, if it could take place, would be contrary to the expressed opinion of a vast majority of the people—and that, if returned to the House, under such circumstances, by receiving the Louisiana votes, he should think it his duty to decline the support of his friends, and use his own influence in support of one of the other candidates."

The preceding extracts appear to me entitled to more weight than any statement I could now make from mere recollection; as they were written at the time for my own use only, and with no expectation that they would ever be seen by any other person. If the facts they contain should add any thing to the just defence of an injured fellow-citizen, my object, in their publication, will have been accomplished. To stand by, in silence, and see another unjustly assailed, when it is in my power to aid in his defence, by the exhibition of facts known only to me, would, in my opinion, be little less criminal, than to be myself the author of the wrong.

WM. PLUMER, Jun'r.

Epping, N. H. March 18, 1828.

Our readers will perceive, by reference to our report of Congressional proceedings, that the Tariff has been at length taken out of Committee of the Whole, and is now before the House. Nearly twenty amendments were offered in Committee, only about two or three of which were adopted. They were principally offered for the purpose of being renewed in the House; and no discussion took place upon them. There can be no doubt, from the disposition manifested in the House yesterday, that there is a determined spirit to resist and put down every effort to change the character of the bill, and if that course is to be pursued in the House, there can be no difficulty in determining either the character, or the period, of its destiny. *Nat. Journal.*

It will be seen by our report of proceedings that the Committee on Retrenchment have asked, and obtained power to send for persons and papers. The object of the application was stated to be to take the oral examinations of Clerks, and to receive testimony of a similar character as to the direction of the contingent fund of foreign intercourse. We presume that now the inquisitorial power of the House has been confided to this Select Committee, there will be very little delay or delicacy in the exercise of it. But there is nothing to be feared from the examination. Let it be made with all its severity. The character of the Administration will bear the strictest scrutiny, and it will not be denied that the scrutiny which is now instituted, is such as has never been commenced or carried on in respect to any other Administration. The application for power to send for persons and papers evinces the disposition of the Committee to ferret out every thing which may even be suspected of being an abuse, rather than to seek for evidence of the purity with which our Government is administered. All their proceedings, hitherto, are enveloped in mystery, but we wait without apprehension or anxiety, the result.

ib.

The public spirited course pursued by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in its unwearied exertions to draw out the resources of the State, and facilitate the means of obtaining them, in the most expeditious manner, cannot be too highly commended. In addition to the many great and valuable works of internal improvement, constructed in that State, by Legislative aid, a bill has just passed the Legislature, which appropriates two millions of dollars, for the present year; and lays out work for about four years, at the same rate of expenditure. Amongst the objects to be accomplished, is a rail road, which is to be executed wholly at the expense of the State.

An American resident has commenced a newspaper at Canton, in China, called the Canton Register.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Friday, April 4th, 1828.—Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a Bill establishing post roads in the States of Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Webster presented a memorial signed by several inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, who have purchased public lands, remonstrating against the passage of the Bill to graduate the price of public lands, to make donations thereof to actual settlers, and to cede the refuse to the States in which they lie.

The Bill supplemental to an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the *encouragement* of the cultivation of the vine and olive, passed on the 3d March, 1827, was read the second time—and having been explained by Mr. King, was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Branch presented a petition from the manufacturers of Murfreesborough, in North-Carolina, praying for an appropriation of money for the purpose of improving the navigation of the inlets of Ocracok and Roanoke rivers, which on motion of Mr. B. was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Select Committee on Retrenchment in the expenses of the Government, reported in part, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on the subject of retrenchment be empowered to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of continuing and completing the examination.

Mr. S. Wood said, when the proposition was made by the Committee on Manufactures to send for persons and papers, he had opposed it, on the ground that the measure was unconstitutional. He was overruled in this opinion. He took a view of the course of the British House of Commons, in granting powers of this character. There is a standing law there, giving this power to Committees, by order of the House. If they were so tenacious, he thought we should be the same, and enact a general law on the subject, in preference to this practice of giving it in specific cases. He did not mean to oppose the resolution, but merely to throw out these ideas.

Mr. Hamilton said, no slight consideration would induce him, at this late period of the session, to go into the labyrinth of a learned discussion. He would state, that the Committee deemed it indispensable to the full discharge of their duty, to have this power. He rested it on the recent vote of the House on the resolution of the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Strong, while he expressed the utmost confidence in this Committee, declared his reluctance to grant this power to any Committee, unless circumstances imperatively required it. He stated that this was a very enormous power, extending all over the Union. It ought never to be conferred but in specific cases. The persons and papers ought to be specified, where presence and testimony are considered necessary. The Committee might send for all the officers of the Government. He was unwilling to put this high power in any body of men, and thus to take the control of the House.

Mr. Storrs could not consent to vote in the dark on the subject, and wished to know the objects to which the power was intended to be applied.

Mr. Hamilton said the Committee were instructed to inquire into the number and duties of the Clerks. They thought they could better discharge this duty by oral examination of clerks, at such hours as might be most convenient. As to the contingent expenditures, it might also be important to have the testimony of witnesses on oath. Unless this course was pursued, the Committee would be unable to make that progress which is desirable.

The resolution was then adopted.

THE TARIFF.

The Committee then took up the bill to regulate the duties on Imports, &c.

Mr. Clarke of Kentucky, then addressed the Committee in support of the amendment which he submitted yesterday.

A motion was then made that the Committee rise, which motion was rejected.

The question pending being on the amendment moved by Mr. Clarke to the amendment by Mr. Sprague, after a few words as to the effect of the proposition—

Mr. Clarke withdrew his proposition to amend, until the question should be taken on the amendment of Mr. Sprague.

Mr. Sprague then divided his proposition, and the question was first put on the motion to strike out the words imposing a duty on hemp.

The motion was decided in the negative.

The question was then on the motion to strike out the item relating to molasses.

This motion was also decided in the negative—ayes 51, noes 150.

Mr. M'Coy then moved an amendment, imposing duties on saltpetre, &c. which was negatived.

Mr. J. S. Stevenson then moved an amendment modifying the duty on carpets in pursuance of the instructions and views of the Committee.

Mr. Sutherland moved to amend the amendment so as to introduce a duty on oil cloths, which was rejected.

Mr. Haile then moved to amend the amendments so as to introduce a duty on indigo, &c. which was negatived.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Haynes moved to amend the amendment, by introducing a system of bounties on the exportation of cotton, of 3 cents, tobacco, 3 cents, and rice, 1 cent per pound; and on flour of one dollar, and indian corn and meal of 60 cents per barrel, which was negatived.

Mr. Wolf moved an amendment imposing a duty on slate, which was negatived.

Mr. Wright of Ohio, renewed the motion he made in the Committee, on a former day, to amend by introducing duties on wool and woollens, similar to the second amendment of Mr. Mallary, which was negatived after an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Russell, that the Committee now rise—ayes 66, noes 89.

Mr. Southerland moved to amend the bill by reducing the duty on wool from 7 cents to 4 cents, and imposing on the lowest minimum, a duty of 20 cents instead of 16 cents a yard, which was negatived.

Mr. Bates of Missouri, moved to amend the bill by introducing a duty on lead in pigs, on shot, white lead, gum, and oil, &c.

Mr. Ripley moved to amend the amendment, by adding a duty on litharge, which was negatived.

The amendment was then negatived.

Mr. Wright then moved that the Committee rise and report the bill, but withdrew his motion, the Chair having decided that the motion was out of order, while a motion to amend was pending.

Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the bill by raising the lowest minimum, &c. which was negatived.

Mr. Stewart offered four amendments, which were successively negatived.

Mr. Sutherland then moved an amendment, which was negatived, being a duty on silk.

Mr. Cambreleng then moved an amendment, the purport of which we did not catch, which was negatived.

Mr. Ramsay moved an amendment imposing a duty on currying knives, screw drivers, &c. which was negatived.

Mr. J. S. Stevenson moved to amend the bill by introducing "bolt iron," into the clause imposing a duty on bar iron, which was negatived.

Mr. Oakley moved that the Committee rise, which was afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Buchanan moved to strike out 10 cents a gallon on foreign spirits, and insert 30 cents, which was carried in the affirmative—ayes 83, noes 52.

Mr. Mercer moved that the Committee rise and report the bill as amended, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Mallary, the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed; and also the amendments which were rejected.

The House then adjourned.

From the Norfolk Herald.

We mentioned a few weeks since the death of a citizen in Hertford County, (N. C.) as having been caused by a slight puncture with a needle, on the back of his hand, while in the act of using a towel in which the needle was sticking; a case very nearly similar has recently occurred in this town. Mr. Enos Etheredge, who kept a small grocery on Church-street, while in the act of thrusting his hand down into a pork barrel, struck the lower joint of the middle finger against the point of a hoop nail that protruded through the stave, making a slight incision, from which two or three drops of blood exuded. This happened on Sunday morning week, the 22d ult. He took but little notice of it at the time, but in the course of the day he experienced a very painful sensation in the hand and wrist, and about midnight was seized with a severe fit of ague, which was succeeded by a high state of fever, the pain extending up to the shoulder. On Monday he sent for a physician, who found the patient in extreme agony, with distinct traces of inflammation, extending from the wrist to the shoulder join; and the arm swollen to thrice its natural size. Poulticing and depletion were resorted to with very little effect. The fever, and consequently the inflammation and swelling, prevailed over all the efforts of medical skill, and on the 11th day, last Tuesday, the patient expired. On the Saturday preceding, the physician discerned very slight traces of gangrene, but is of opinion that his death was not attributable to that cause, but to the entire prostration of the system, by fever. Mr. Etheredge was 33 years of age; originally from Princess Anne;—during his residence in Norfolk, his health, which had never been good, was completely established; and he was congratulating himself and his family, the very morning of the accident, on his peculiar felicity in the enjoyment of so great a blessing, observing that he had never felt better in his life. What a striking evidence have we here of the uncertainty of man's existence in this world! One may be shot through the body—his limbs hacked and mangled in the most shocking manner, and recover in a few weeks, and be sound the rest of his life; while another finds a death-wound in the scratch of a pin!

Singular Detection—On Tuesday evening last, a gentleman was robbed in the Circus of one thousand dollars—a few hours afterwards another gentleman returning home, met in the street a man greatly intoxicated, and who, after a short conversation, was found to have on his person $800 or $900. The latter gentleman, conceiving he would be serving a man who, in his conviviality, had gone farther perhaps than he intended—and who, in the condition he was then run the risque of losing the money he had, determined on the benevolent purpose of conducting him to the watch house, and deposited the money with the officer of the guard:—Early the next morning, the gentleman who had lost the money made application at the guard house, and identified the same as his property—and jolly Bacchus was lodged in jail, to await his trial at the next Court of Sessions for this District. We are informed the above person is just out of a seven years apprenticeship in the New York tate Prison. *Charleston Courier.*

Missouri Convention.—A convention for the purpose of nominating an Electoral Ticket, friendly to the re-election of John Quincy Adams, was held at the city of Jefferson, in the state of Missouri, on the 3d and 4th ult. Out of 30 counties, 20 were represented in the Convention, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, which rendered it impossible for some delegates to be present. An electoral ticket was formed, consisting of,

BENJAMIN H. REEVES, of Howard county.
JOSEPH C. BROWN, of St. Louis.
JOHN HALL, of Cape Girardeaux.

Various spirited resolutions were adopted, and 300 copies of the address were ordered to be printed: The Missouri Republican state that those who composed the Convention "are all men who possess an interest in the welfare of the country—who have grown up with it—and are alike conspicuous for their wealth, their intelligence, and their respect for the Constitution and laws of the land."

Of the Electoral ticket, the same journal says "it is emphatically a strong one. They are men of unblemished character, who have filled various and important public offices. The selection is unexceptionable, and the best that could have been made." The address which was adopted by the Convention is also spoken of in terms of the highest approbation. It is stated that it will "not be unworthy of being placed beside those great state papers from the pens of Mr. Johnson of Virginia, and Mr. Gaston of North Carolina."

From the Winchester Republican.

Just about the time the president left Baltimore, where he spent two or three days last fall, a German farmer from York county, of great wealth and influence, happened to arrive in the city, while the favorable impression of Mr. Adams' visit was in the mouth of every one. The old gentleman was sorry that he had come too late and felt inclined to go down to Washington, and see him of whom every body talked. His wife approved the proposal—the carryall was ordered out—and the next day they were in the parlour of the President. They were politely received; but their mouths were sealed. They sat ten minutes without uttering a word; when the old German broke silence by saying to his partner (in their native language) come wife lets'go home. We've seen the President. He can't talk Dutch: and we mustn't stay here. The president instantly replied in the old gentleman's favorite Dutch, telling him he was happy to be able to entertain him. For a moment the visiters looked at each other in amazement; then by a simultaneous impulse unloosened their tongues, and such a jabber of Dutch was perhaps never before heard in the president's house. The old gentleman declared he was no longer for Jackson, Mr Adams was his man; he talked Dutch better than any body he had ever heard; and he would tell his neighbors so, and they should give him their votes for president. It is said that this little incident will gain Mr. Adams 500 votes in York county.

North Carolina Branch of the American Tract Society—At a meeting of those friendly to forming a Branch of the American Tract Society in this State, held in this city on the 9th ultimo, the Rev. Wm. M'Pheeters, D. D. was called to the chair and the Rev. Stephen Frontis appointed Secretary.

After prayer by the Chairman the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Eveleth and Mahon, agents of the American Tract Society, with the view of stating the nature and object of the institution, and its great utility in extending the blessings of the Redeemer's kingdom. They remarked not only on what might be expected from an institution so valuable, but cited instances so numerous, in which its publications had been blessed to the conversion of souls, as to leave no doubt on the minds of those present of its eminent usefulness.

After some farther discussion, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That it is expedient to form in the city of Raleigh a Branch of the American Tract Society.

And at an adjourned meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon Duncan Cameron, *President.*

V. Presidents.—Rev Wm. M'Pheeters, D. D. Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. Rev. Messrs. Josiah Crudup, Wm. Hooper, Hon. Frederick Nash and James Norwood, Rev. Messrs. Biddle, Wilson, Newbern, Paisley and Hamner, and Maj. James Owen, and the Rev Mr. Meridith.

Secretaries.—Rev. P. W. Dowd, *Corresponding Secretary*, and Mr. Albert Williams, *Recording Secretary.*

Treasuer—Wm. Peace, Esq.

Directors—Thomas Littlejohn and Thomas L. Cowan, Esqs. Rev. Messrs. Witherspoon, Jordan, Morrison and Plummer, John Bell, George Andrews and Thos. Watson, Esqs. Rev. Messrs. Kilpatrick and Roberson, Dr. Beckwith, Dr. Randolph Webb, I. Wetmore and John Dunn, Esqs.

Executive Committee—Rev. Jonathan O. Freeman, Rev. P. W. Dowd, I. Wetmore, John Primrose, Wm. R. Hinton, Wm. Peace and Leontius Polk.

It was on motion further

Resolved, That the Executive Committee address a circular to the friends of the Redeemer throughout the State, acquainting them with what had been done, and inviting their co-operation.

The meeting was then closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Dowd.

Star.

SIX MILITIA MEN.

We have seen the official Record from the War Department, of the proceedings of the Court Martial which tried the unfortunate Militia-men, executed at Mobile in 1815, and we think, it shows most clearly that they were illegally put to death. Their story is a short one, and the case can be plainly stated in a few words. The detachment of Militia to which these men belonged, were mustered into the service on the 20th June, 1814, and it will appear from what follows, that their term of service expired on the 20th September of the same year. A law was passed by Congress, in 1795, restricting the term of service of the Militia to *three months.* In 1812 a *special* law, limited in its duration, to *two* years, was passed, to raise 100,000 men from the Militia, who were to serve not exceeding six months. This law expired on the 10th April 1814, and on the 18th of the same month, Congress being in session, a new law was passed extending the time of service from *three* to *six* months, IF in the *opinion of the President*, the public interests required it. It appears, however, from the documents, that the President issued no orders, and consequently they were bound to serve only *three* months.—Gen. *Jackson* had no right to detain them a day after the 20th September, and being entitled to a discharge they could not be legally subjected to the rules & articles of War. Thus believing, these unfortunate individuals left their posts in a public manner on their return home to their friends.—They were apprehended, brought back, tried for mutiny and desertion, and *six of them* sentenced to suffer death by shooting—and this cruel mandate carried into execution *four* days after its decree.—What renders this narrative more heartrending, is the fact, that peace with Great Britain had not only been made at Ghent, but had been *ratified* at Washington. In the battle at New-Orleans, only *thirteen* American Citizens lost their lives, but after peace had actually been concluded, *six* American Militiamen were unfeelingly executed, with but four days to prepare for the awful change, and without an opportunity to see or hear from their families! *Register.*

Learned Animals.—The learned pig was in his day a far greater object of admiration than ever was Sir Isaac Newton.—We met a person who had lived next door to the lodgings of this erudite swine, and in a house so situated that he could see him at his rehearsals. He told us he never saw the keeper beat him, but if he did not perform his lesson well, he used to threaten *to take off his red waistcoat.* The fact was, the pig was proud of his dress; and perhaps even Solomon himself did not conceive that vanity was so universal a passion.

As Sir Walter Scott was riding with a friend in the neighborhood of Abbotsford, he came to the field gate, which an Irish beggar who happened to be near, hastened to open for him. Sir Walter was desirous of rewarding the civility by the present of sixpence, but found that he had not so small a coin in his purse.—"Here, my good fellow," said the Baronet, "here is a shilling for you; but mind, you owe me sixpence." "God bless your Honor!" exclaimed Pat, "may your Honor live till I pay you."

A lady, who lately died in England, left an annuity of £10 to a Monkey, and £5 each, to a Dog and Cat—for their support—with the remainder at their deaths, to a Niece.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1828.

Some severe sparring has taken place in the House of Representatives between Mr. Burges, of R. I. and Mr. McDuffie, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The report of the latter gentleman on the Finances, had been rather roughly handled by Mr. Burges, who charged the author with a gross plagiarism on the famous Boston report,—and from any thing that appears to the contrary, the charge was well founded;—this roused the ire of Mr. McDuffie, and he came down upon his assailant with great severity. Mr. Burges proceeded to reply, in terms equally severe and sarcastic, when the Speaker stopped him, and directed him to take his seat.

It appears, from the admission of Mr. McDuffie, as well as from the statements of other gentlemen, that the report, as it is called, of the *Committee* of Ways and Means, on the Finances, was prepared by the Chairman without consultation, and that not one of the three members composing the minority of the committee, ever *saw* the report until it was presented to the House, nor did they even know that such a report was in contemplation. This is certainly a singular proceeding; but it is easily accounted for. Had the report been submitted to, and discussed in *full* committee, the minority would have prepared a protest to accompany it, exposing its absurdities and false reasoning; thus the *bane* and the *antidote* would have been presented to the people at the same time, to the utter ruin of the honorable Chairman's projects.

Political Tricks.—This is a cant pharse of the Jackson editors and speakers, and is applied to the friends of the Administration on all occasions; but no party ever made more use of *tricks* to advance their cause, than the *combination* against the present Administration. They have tricks for all circumstances and for every grade of intelligence. A few days since, we fell in company with a worthy old gentleman, —but who, it would seem, has paid more attention to his farm than to politics,—and as the conversation turned on the Presidential Election, we soon discovered that he was a warm advocate for Jackson—because, he had *whipt the British*. On inquiring what advantage he expected to gain by electing Jackson, he replied, we shall have better times. How so? Why, Adams is opposed to *commerce*, and won't let a single barrel of our flour be sent to England, which is the only nation that will perchase it! We told him, that instead of this being the fact, it was directly the reverse—that Mr. Adams, even had he the inclination, had not the power to destroy commerce—and that so far from his preventing the exportation of flour to England, she would not permit a barrel to enter her ports for sale, unless her people were bordering on starvation. At this he was not a little surprised, but concluded by saying he was *told so*, and he thought it was true!

This is but one among a thousand of the impositions practised upon the honest and unsuspecting portion of the community; and yet the men who resort to such means to attain their ends, have the assurance to talk of *political tricks!*

Vice President.—It will be seen from the following official notification, that the ***Hon Richard Rush*** has been designated as the Candidate for Vice-President, to be run on the Administration Ticket in this State. Several States have already made the same nomination. Believing as we do, that this distinguished gentleman is eminently qualified for the office, we take pleasure in publishing the response of North-Carolina, to there commendation of her sister States. *Register.*

RALEIGH, APRIL 8, 1828.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, appointed by the Convention held in this City, on the 20th of December last, for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket favorable to the re-election of JOHN Q. ADAMS, as President of the United States—

On motion,

Resolved, That the name of

RICHARD RUSH,

be recommended to the People of North-Carolina, as a suitable Candidate for the Vice-Presidency, at the next Presidential Election.

Resolved, That the foregoing nomination be inserted in the Raleigh Register, and that the Editors of other papers favorably disposed, be requested to copy the same.

J. GALES, *Ch'r.*

T. P. DEVEREUX, *Sec'y.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The following note was drawn from Judge Marshall, by the article extracted from the Marylander, in the Whig of Saturday.—It will be seen that while the Chief Justice disclaims the remark, "that he should consider the election of Gen. Jackson as a virtual dissolution of the Union," he likewise treats with contempt, the charge of corruption preferred against the President and Secretary of State. The testimony of such a man, is worth whole volumes of argument, and weighs down the clamour of ten thousand such as Kremer, Ingham, and Co.

March 29, 1828.

SIR: I perceive in your paper of today a quotation from the Marylander, of certain expressions ascribed to me respecting the pending election for the Presidency of the United States, which I think it my duty to disavow. Holding the situation I do under the government of the United States, I have thought it right to abstain from any public declarations on the election; and were it otherwise, I should abstain from a conviction that my opinions would have no weight.

I admit having said in private that, though I had not voted since the establishment of the general ticket system, and had believed that I never should vote during its continuance, I might probably depart from my resolution in this instance, from the strong sense I felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State; I never did use the other expressions ascribed to me.

I request you to say that you are authorised to declare that the Marylander has been misinformed.

Very respectfully, your ob't.

J. MARSHALL.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, in Washington, to his friend in this place, dated April 4th.

"Things daily look better as to the Presidential question; New-York is at last alive to the subject, unembarrassed by any other entanglements, and my decided conviction is that all the votes of the State will be for Mr. Adams except the three chosen by the City and one district adjoining the City. This is the strong hold of Mr. Van Buren and his Tammany boys. Kentucky is safe, and Pennsylvania sets a strong current in our favor. *We shall gain a glorious triumph, rely on it.*—Pet. Int.

A SIGN!

Mr. Hale: At a muster of Capt. Samuel Watson's Company in Robeson County, N. C. a few days since, a vote was taken on the Presidential question, which resulted in giving 42 for Mr. Adams and 3 for Gen. Jackson.

April 7, 1828.

Fayetteville Observer.

POLITICAL SQUIB.

The following from a correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser at Washington, is a fair hit. We have a notion that we can see in "the mind's eye," a tolerable accurate delineation of the long faces that were exhibited in Congress when the budget from New-Hampshire was opened.

Washington, March 18.—The Jackson stock had some time since sunk below par, and was still gradually declining, but yesterday it suddenly fell to a nominal value, and there were neither buyers or receivers in the market. In fact it was believed by all political bankers, that the American capitalists would have given away their interest in this stock, if there had been foreigners enough to take it. It was known the combination had vested considerable in New-Hampshire, and although they knew the trade would not nett them any thing in that quarter eventually, their broker had induced them to believe that he could force into the market so much of their paper, as to make a handsome dividend in the first instance; and although they might be obliged to withdraw all their funds before autumn, they were in hopes of being able to give activity to their investments at the south, and particularly to those in North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky. In anticipation of the arrival of favorable news yesterday from the North, it is said expresses had been previously engaged, with relays of horses, to carry tidings of the first dividends made in New Hampshire to the South.

All the owners were watching on exchange with intense anxiety, until the mail arrived, at 12 o'clock, and brought the news that their broker could not sell stock in New Hampshire at par; and that he had prudently given it away to get it off his hands, when the utmost disappointment and consternation prevailed.

It is reported that the New Hampshire director is determined to dispose of his interest, if he can find any one to take it on his (the director's) putting 15 per cent. good funds with it and that the director of New York will exchange his for cotton, rice, or tobacco. He has proposed to deal in the staples of North Carolina, but he cannot find a person in that state who will give him a barrel of tar, pitch or turpentine, or thousand feet of pine plank, or a bunch of shingles, or even a cask of lamp black for all the Jackson stock he possesses. In fact the whole of the state have anticipated this depreciation, and have, to a great extent, guarded against the pressure.

Boston Courier.

Silk Worms.—The production of silk is becoming an object of very general attention in this country, and the qualities of the insect begin to be studied. This is the season for hatching. The yellow are the most valuable. They hatch once a year, but spin the largest balls. The white hatch twice but spin less. Each miller deposits about 400 eggs. The price is sixpence a thousand for the eggs! The worms produced from the eggs of 200 winged insects will make 10 pounds of silk. 1000 worms will spin 1 pound of silk, and consume in doing it, 150 pounds of mulberry leaves. One bushel of the yellow worm's balls yields 1½ lbs. of silk—one ball measuring when spun out, 1750 feet. The eggs are of a lightish slate or yellow colour. The latter are rarely unproductive.

One thousand garments have been recieved at New York from Norwich, Conn. a donation from the ladies of that place to be forwarded to the suffering Greeks.

A copper Mine has recently been discovered in Chatham County, the ore optained in which yields two and a half cents to the pound.

Printing Presses—The improvement of late in printing presses has never been equalled. Mr. Napier, the ingenious inventor of the press on which the Daily Advertiser and American are now printed, writes to us from London per last arrival—"I am now about to make two new machines, the one for newspapers, and the other for fine book work. The former at its maximum speed, will, I expect, print at the rate of *six thousand* per hour from one from, four persons supplying paper, two turning, and two receiving. The latter is a flat surface machine, and will print 1000 or 800 per hour, *on both* sides, from two forms, one boy feeding, one receiving, and two men turning."—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

A person living in Byron, Genesee county, N. Y. has lately discovered that the persons concerned in the crucifixion of our Saviour were *freemasons!* alleging that he can prove the fact; and furthermore offering to make *oath* to the statement! The same person intimates that an *anti-masonic bible* is about to be published, in which the names of *Solomon*, and all those considered as the patrons of freemasonry, will be omitted.

A good substitute for ardent spirits.—A committee of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Temperance was charged with an enquiry respecting *substitutes* for ardent spirits. The first that they recommended in their Report is *water.*

Such is the zeal which animates the Ladies of New-York, in behalf of the Greeks, that contributions were made in a *portion* of Pearl-street, in a single day, of merchandize, to the amount of $450.

Old Baily Wit—(From a Lawyer's Note Book.)—A man tried for stealing a pair of boots from a shop door in Holborn, with which he ran away.—Judge, to witness who had pursued and seized the prisoner—What did he say when you caught him?' Witness—My Lord, he said that he took the boots in joke,' Judge —'And pray how far did he carry the joke?'—Witness—'About forty yards, please your Lordship.'

Palpable Hit—At a meeting of a Bible Association in the North of England, a Clergyman assigned as his reason for supporting the Bible Society, his belief that it was not endangering the Church; 'for, said he, if I thought it dangerous to the church, I would not support it a moment longer.' A Quaker, present, rose to second the motion which the Clergyman had thus put, and said, I am a Quaker, and if I thought that the Bible Society would endanger Quakerism, why then I would not be a Quaker one moment longer. *London paper.*

Singular Expedition across the Atlantic.—As a proof of the great celerity with which news is circulated at the present day, we may instance the following: The American President's speech, delivered at Washington, left New-York in the packet ship Silas Richards, on the 11th of December, arrived in Liverpool on Monday the 31st, was despatched, by express, to London at three o'clock on Tuesday; was printed and published by five the same evening, in a secood edition of the "Sun" Evening Paper, occupying nearly *five columns*, closely printed, and left London that night, by the mails at eight, arrived again in Liverpool on Wednesday at seven, copies of which were next day forwarded to New-York, which it would probably reach in about thirty days, affording President Adams an opportunity of perusing his own speech in the Sun paper, after having sailed across the Atlantic and back again, a distance of 7,000 miles, ! ! in about forty-eight days ! ! ! *Liv. Mer.*

"Airy Sleep."—A patent has been granted in England for a newly invented *air bed*, or *mattress.* The ticking of it is formed of cotton cloth, with a coating of prepared gum elastic, and an outer covering of silk. It is so portable that it may be carried in the pocket, and may be filled and emptied at pleasure.

Hear this, ye sluggards and rejoice. How convenient will it be, whenever the "drowsy fit is on ye," to take your bed out of your pocket, blow it up, and take a nap on your aerial couch, more soft than eider down. When the age of improvements will cease, we cannot determine, but may soon expect to see a pipe of wine rendered portable as well as potable. Soon we may consider it no novel spectacle to see a traveller carrying his bed posts in a side pocket, as a carpenter does his square and compasses—a bed in his coat tail, and a bolster and pillows in his watch fob.

The ladies of Boston have collected a sum of money, exceeding two thousand dollars, for the benefit of the Greeks.

At Washington, lately, two beggar boys were observed fighting. On inquiring the cause, one of them said "the other had stolen his story—and obtained charity by relating the very same tale of distress."

Republican Simplicity.—Two young Americans were pursuing their studies in London at the commencement of our late war with England. Some months after that event, they learnt that a motion was to be made in the House of Lords, which would probably elicit a debate on the prosecution of hostilities with America. They determined to attend, and ignorant that any introduction was necessary, went at an early hour to the House, and by some lucky accident, fairly got on the floor without any interruption. They looked around with great composure for a good place, and at length finding one to their minds, seated themselves without ceremony. Not long after, the Peers began to assemble, and all eyes were steadily directed to the young strangers. Presently a very respectable looking personage, (Lord Holland,) approached them, and inquired if they were not foreigners: they replied they were Americans. He then informed them that no spectators were admitted on the floor, nor even in the gallery without an order from a Peer, and that he presumed they were not aware that they had been sitting on the *throne.* He kindly took them into the lobby and gave them an order of admission into the gallery, thus preventing a seat on the throne from being to them what it has been to many others, a very uncomfortable situation.

A fine Woman.—It is very pleasant to observe how differently modern writers and the inspired author of the book of Proverbs, describe a fine woman. The former confine their praise chiefly to personal charms and ornamental accomplishments, the latter celebrates only the virtues of a valuable mistress of a family, of a useful member of society; the one is perfectly acquainted with all the fashionable languages of Europe; the other opens her mouth with wisdom, and is perfectly acquainted with all the uses of the needle, the distaff, and the loom; the business of one is pleasure; the pleasure of the other is business; the one is admired abroad, the other at home. Her children rise up and call her blessed, and her husband also praiseth her. There is no name in the world equal to this, nor is there a note in music half so delightful as the respectful language with which the grateful son or daughter perpetuates the memory of a sensible and affectionate mother.

It is reported of Bonaparte that he always travelled with writing apparatus in his carriage—but General Jackson has improved on the Emperor's plan—he is said to take with him not only a writin *desk*, but a writing *man.* The latter is said to be a great convenience to the General, as he is thus enabled to issue bulletins, answer addresses, &c. without *letting the hairs of his head know the thoughts of his mind.*—Pol. Examiner.

Notice.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity at last Nov. Term, I shall sell at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Monday of our next Superior Court in May, at Public Auction, five lots, situated in the town of Charlotte, on the North side of Tryon street, and known on the town plat by No's. 33 and 34 front, and 41,42 and 43, back lots, formerly belonging to A. Frew and mortgaged to Wm. Berryhill and Jonas Clark, to secure the payment of a debt in the Newbern Bank. Said lots were formerly sold by a decree, and bought by said Wm. Berryhill, who has failed to comply with the conditions of the sale; it was therefore decreed, that they be resold on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bonds with sufficient security, payable at the Newbern Bank, Charlotte Branch, with interest from the date, unless said Berryhill comply with former conditions before the day of sale.

D. R. DUNLAP, *c. m. e.*

4t82.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the 29th March, a dark gray *Filly*, two years old this spring. Any person giving information, so that I can get her again, will be handsomly rewarded for their trouble. JOHN WEEKS.

April 1, 1828.—2t80.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in the county of Mecklenburg, Virgina, two miles south of Roanoke, and 5 miles below Harkin's fery, a likely young negro man, about 24 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and quite black, by the name of *Africa.* He absconded on Sunday night, the 30th of March last; and had on, at the time, a Roundabout of double-wove cotton cloth, and dyed of a purple colour;—pantaloons of the same;—waistcoat of the same cloth, not dyed. It is expected that he will take the road leading from Oxford, by Hillsboro, Greensboro and Salisbury, to South-Carolina and Georgia in pursuit of his wife, who was carried, some months since, from this neighborhood to the southern country. Africa has occasionally a slight stammer in speaking, especially when embarrassed. WM. MARSHALL.

April 4, 1828.—3t81 r.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Milas Giles, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims, to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. ROBERT HUNTER *Ex'tor.*

April 19, 1828.—2t80.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, at my Establishment North of the Court-House, another supply of

OYSTERS,

AND

BUTTER CRACKERS;

I have also received, a supply of well assorted

FRESH CANDIES,

together with

Sweet Malaga Grapes, Raisins,
Lemons, Loaf Sugar,
Real Irish Whiskey,
Codfish, Smoked Herrings,
Pickled Irish Herrings, &c. &c.

I have also brought up from Charleston, a few Hampers of IRISH POTATOES, which I purchased on board the Henry Dawson, direct from Belfast—I will sell a few to persons wishing to plant and renew their seed.

WM. HUNTER.

April 15, 1828.—2t

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Executors of the last will and testament of Andrew McNeely, deceased, give notice to all persons indebted to his Estate, to come forward and make payment, and to those having claims against his estate to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. H. MORRISON, } *Exer's.*
JOHN F. McNEELY. }

April 10, 1828.—4t81.

Notice.

THOSE who purchased property at the trust sale of the late Jacob Julin, deceased, are hereby notified that their notes are now due: the situation of the estate will not warrant me in giving longer indulgence.

WM. M. BOSTWICK, *Admr.*

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber on the 6th inst. Negro boy SAM, belonging to the estate of Wm. Lees, deceased, supposed he has gone to Iredell, as he was raised in that county. SAM is a small well built Fellow, looks very pleasant, had on a blue surtout coat and fur hat. Any person confining him in any jail or returning him to me so that I get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JONAS C. RUDISILL.

3t80.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Lincolnton, 1st April, 1828.

A.
William Abrams,
Larllin Allen,
Jacob Albright,
Lurner Abernathy,
Susan W. Abernathy,

B.
William Bales,
Francis Beaty,
William Bynum,
David C. Beddell,
Aught Black,
Moses Barr, 2
James Bridges,
Mary Bukler,
Pride Bradshaw,
David G. Brandon,
Thos. C. Blakely,

C.
Henry Cline, 2
Samuel Collins,
William Coyuell,
Jacob Cosner,
Peter Cosner,
Philip Craft,
John Cobb,
George Clodfetter,

D.
Clesln Dyer,
Francis Davis,

E.
Samuel Egin,
William Edwards,

F.
James Ferguson,
John Falls,
John Frye,
Philip Frye,

G.
John Garrison,
William Garrisen,

H.
John Hiel,
Henry Harmen,
Isaac Hermy,
Thomas Heury,
Major Hull,
Henry Hoover,
Daniel R. Hoyl,
John B. Harny,

K.
Juwes Kiucaid,
Drury Kimbal,
Robert Keer,
John King,
Jacob Keirner,

L.
Richmewl Lewis,
John Lingerfett,

M.
Rachel McMine,
Daniel Mosar,
Lonzo B. McCarver,
John March,
Thomas A. Mera,
Abraham Mauney,
Mary Marshal,
Berd M. McPherson, 3
Benj. Miller, 3
Fredr Moses,

N.
Peter Newton,

O.
John Omts,

Q.
Michael Qurell,

R.
David Rumsey,
Jacob Rudisel,
Richard Rocket,
John Roper,
Michael Rhyne,
John Rudisel,
Judath Rubb.

S.
Michael Speagle, 2
Eliza Summit,
George Streut,
John Stetes,
Mitchael Sunwurt,
Hartwell Spain,
Peter Sumwey,
Lemuel Self,
George Seagle,
Mr. Stene.

T.
Catherine Taylor,
Conrad Tipps,
James Taylor,
Nicholas Tucker.

V.
Jacob Vinson.

W.
Ezekel Wilson,
Alexander Ward,
Nancy Williams,
James Wray,
Isaac Wells,
Joel Wells,
John Wollister,
John Weer.

Y. Daniel Young.

D. REINHARDT, P. M.

Poetry.

THE SENSITIVE PLANT.

Three belles in a garden were viewing the plants,
Conducted respectively by their gallants;
"Louisa," said William, "this plant will reveal
"A secret which many fam'd beauties conceal;
"For when pureness of heart has flown from her stand,
"It wilts at the touch and recedes from the hand."

The young ladies gazed, as if rather dismay'd—
Louisa at length said, "Poh! I'm not afraid:"
Her fair hand advanc'd, the experiment tried,
When lo! in an instant the plant droop'd and died.

The poor girl first redden'd, then whiter than snow,
Said faintly, "Lord help me! how does the plant know."

THE ROSE.—*Translated from the French.*

The rose, alas! thy guardian hand
Sav'd yesterday from dying,
Pale, wan, and wither'd from its stem,
Is now in ruins lying;
But the fond flower, to shew she still
Was grateful e'en in death,
Her blushes to thy cheek bequeathed,
Her perfume to thy breath.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE PIRATE'S DEATH.

Those individuals of Cincinnati who visited, during the last summer, the commercial hospital and the lunatic asylum of Ohio, will perhaps readily recognize in the following sketch an inmate of that public charity. While wandering through the wards of this edifice, at the period referred to, my attention was arrested by the emaciated figure of a man, apparently about twenty-five years of age. His face presented a regularity of feature, and indicated a depth of mind, well calculated to elicit observation. It was peculiarly marked by some of the stronger and more ignoble features of our nature. As I entered his room, he raised his head & gazed on me for a moment, a stifled groan escaped him, his frame seemed convulsed with deep emotion—his eyes gently sunk towards the floor, and he gradually relapsed into the condition in which I found him. I left his room, but could not leave his image behind me. In the course of a few days I saw him again. Subsequently I made him a third, fourth, and fifth visit. I engaged him in conversation, won upon his confidence, in our last interview, received from him with an air of earnestness which carried to mind conviction of its truth, the history of his life. I give the substance only—the language and many little incidents I cannot repeat. To spare the feelings of some of the surviving relatives, I shall call him by a fictitious name.

Those pupils of Yale College, who were at that venerable institution in the years 1819, 20 and 21, will recollect a young Virginian, possessing fine talents, warm impulsive feelings, fiery and ungovernable temper; an idler in his studies—relying upon the force of his genius and a sceptic in religion. He was generally called by his messmates in College, "pious Hotspur." This appellation was the result of his religious principles, which, forcibly and plausibly maintained, were far from being orthodox. The influence of his father's opinions, together with the perusal of the infidel works of Paine and Voltaire, had early imbued his mind with so much scepticism upon that subject, that the ceaseless and assuasive admonition of his pious mother fell like the seed of the husbandman among rocks and thorns.

Born in affluence, reared amid the sports of the field, and allurements of a society, gay, fashionable, and dissipated, Littleton was in early life, a devotee to all the idle follies if not the lighter vices of his neighborhood. He returned from the college more manly in his appearance, improved in his mind, polished in his manners and conversation, and with apparently less of the waywardness of youthful folly. He was destined by his father for the profession of law, and his studies were commenced, under the care of a distinguished barrister. The pages of Blackstone and Cook were, however, often thrown by for the pleasure of the turf and the tavern. Again placed in the midst of fashionable life, he gave himself up to the fascinations and practices of his early associates.

A short distance from his native town there resided in all the bloom of ripending womanhood, one of his early female associates. Amid the richer tenants of the garden, we sometimes find a modest little flower, almost obscured by the more showy ones with which it is surrounded, but at the same time possessing a beauty and a fragrance of the loveliest and sweetest kind. To such a flower may aptly be compared the gentle, but unfortunate Elizabeth. Of respectable parentage, without wealth, regularly educated in the bosom of her father's family, possessing fine mental endowments, with the most unvarying serenity of disposition—she was the acknowledged favorite of the few who knew her intimately, and who learned to appreciate worth, when unconnected with wealth and fashion.—These attractive qualities of the head and heart, and the beautiful form, and the still more lovely face of Elizabeth, had strongly enchained the feelings of Littleton. Their attachment for each other was mutual, and had been formed in early youth; his absence seemed to have strengthened (at least on her part) the ties of affection. She loved his virtues and admired his talents. She knew but few of his foibles—none of his vices. Within a twelve month, however, after his return from college, an incident occurred which passed over her young affections and bright hopes as the whirlwind passes through the forest, marking its course with blight and desolation.—In one of his nocturnal revels, a quarrel arose over the gaming table, between Littleton and his associate. Blows ensued, and in the heat of passion, Littleton drew his dirk, and stabbed his companion severely. He was arrested and thrown into prison, until it was ascertained that death was not likely to ensue. By this circumstance Elizabeth was awaked from her dreams of love and happiness. The page of Littleton's life, by the interposition of a friend, was spread before her. She was amazed and giddy with the thought of the precipice upon which she had been reposing. She saw him but once more. The struggle was violent, but their engagements were dissolved; and with a promptness of decision equally indicative of firmness of soul and purity of feeling, she gathered in her young affections, but with them the seeds of sorrow and affliction.

Stung with disappointment and mortified pride, almost discarded by his father, and partially discountenanced by society, L. now plunged deeper into scenes of vice and dissipation. Harrassed by debts, and deserted by those who had fawned upon him in prosperity, he clandestinely left the scenes of his childhood, and the companions of his dissolute habits. He crossed the mountains, descended the Ohio and Mississippi, making transitory visits at Cincinnati, Louisville and Natchez, where, though wearing the exterior of a gentleman, and possessing that fascination which ever attends genius and attainments, he mixed only with vulgar and depraved company. In New-Orleans he found himself surrounded by sharpers, and scenes of human depravity to which those he had passed through were as nothing. His small stock of money was soon exhausted his clothes in tatters, and the barriers between vice and virtue nearly broken down. If memory occasionally carried him back to his father's house; in the fond embraces of a mother's holy love, or the ardent attachment of the pure and lovely Elizabeth, it served to increase the horrors of remorse, or the imprecations of infidelity. In this situation he became acquainted with the commander of a piratical vessel, who in disguise was obtaining provisions for a cruise and some additional companions, to share with him the spoils and dangers of piracy.

The idea of engaging in such a horrible course of life was at first a little revolting to Littleton, but the struggle was neither long nor severe: the still small voice of conscience was soon hushed, and recreant to all the ties of virtue, country and kindred, ere the lapse of two weeks, he found himself amid a band of the most lawless marauders on board an armed piratical vessel in the Gulf of Mexico. The qualities possessed by Littleton were soon discovered this desperate corps to be precisely those that fitted him admirably for the enterprize, in which they were engaged, and he was unanimously elected mate to the captain. The first vessel which they fell in with was a small English merchantmen called the Stork bound to Jamaica. By hoisting false colors the vessels were laid side by side, and the captain of the Stork invited to the cabin of the Romney where he was stabbed in the heart. At the same moment, his vessel was boarded, and his unresisting crew, few in numbers and totally unprepared for defence, were seized and put in confinement. The more valuable part of the cargo having been transferred to the Romney, Littleton proposed that the crew of the Stork should be liberated, and suffered to proceed to their place of destination. His proposition was firmly rejected as fraught with danger to their future success. The Stork was scuttled, and in a short time, calmly sunk beneath the waves. As she went down, a piercing shriek of supplication and despair from her crew, broke upon the stillness of the scene, and carried daggers to the bosom of Littleton. The body of the murdered captain was brought on deck and plunged into the sea. His blood was washed from the cabin floor, and the vessel righted, and, in a few hours, every thing was in readiness for another similar enterprize.

On the 5th day from this time, the Romney fell in with the Packet ship Cleopatra, from New-Orleans, bound to New-York. This vessel was prepared for resistance. The fire of the Romney was returned, killing one of the pirates, and wounding several others. A severe and bloody contest ensued which continued until after sunset. The captain of the Romney now ordered his boats to be prepared for boarding. The firing from the Celopatra ceased before the boats reached her. It was, however, but the calm which presages the coming of the whirlwind. The crew of the boat were manfully met with swords, pistols and dirks. The pirates with the captain and Littleton, fought to desperation.—One of the crew of the Cleopatra presented his pistol at the breast of Littleton, but it flashed; the poniard of the latter, was instantly planted in his breast, one deep groan succeeded; he reeled and as he fell overboard the bright moon presented to Littleton, a face strongly resembling the father of his once loved Elizabeth. He again rushed to that part of the deck where the battle was fiercest. As he approached it, the contents of a pistol were lodged in the head of the Captain, who fell lifeless, covered with blood. At this moment, the awful cry of "the ship is on fire," put an end to the fearful strife.

The pirates rushed to their boats, and the crew of the Cleopatra, to the extinguishment of the flames. Littleton, followed by a wounded companion, sprung into his boat, and was the first to clear the burning vessel. A light breeze having sprung up soon after sunset, the crew of the Romney, who had been left on board, resolved upon running off with her and dividing the spoil, already acquired, among themselves. They had accordingly hoisted all sail: and before her boats had left the Cleopatra, she was nearly two miles distant. Littleton had but a single oar in his boat, his companion mortally wounded was sinking under loss of blood, and in attempting to rise, for the purpose of taking the helm, he tottered, fell overboard and sunk. By this time, the fire, whether communicated by accident, or by some passengers, for the purpose of escaping a more horrible death, was beginning to show itself on deck and among the rigging. An immense column of smoke towered like a pyramid in the moonlight depths of the sky, while fierce and brilliant streams of flame issued from the port-holes and windows of the ship, casting a fearful glare upon the expanse of waters around. On deck, huddled together, stood amidst the dead and dying combatants, the surviving crew and passengers of the Cleopatra, including three or four females, one of whom clasped to her bosom with the fond despairing feeling of a mother's love, an infant child. Above the noise of the crackling flames, now and then could be heard the prayers and agonizing shrieks of this pitiable group.

"Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell,
Then shrieked the timid, and stood still the brave,
Then some leapt overboard with dreadful yell,
As eager to anticipate their grave."

Some of the sailors, aware that there was on board a considerable quantity of powder, hastened to throw themselves into the sea, with such articles of furniture as they deemed most likely to preserve their lives.

Not far distant from this ocean volcano, lay the almost unmanageable boat of Littleton—himself apparently indifferent to his fate. One dreadful explosion, one loud shriek was heard; ten thousand fragments of the burning vessel sparkled, for a moment far up in the air, and all was silent, save the fierce hiss of the quenching flames: or when

——"At intervals, there gushed,
Accompanied with convulsive splash,
A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony."

Several pieces of the vessel fell close by the side of Littleton's boat and in connexion with one he discovered a living being. It was a female, in the last struggle of suffocation. He seized the body, and partly raised it from the water; the moon shone full and bright upon the face. It was the pale, emaciated but still beautiful face of his once adored Elizabeth. He gazed intensely upon it, for an instant, his arms dropped palsied by his side; he reeled and fell prostrate in the boat; the almost lifeless body of the unfortunate girl sank gently beneath the waves, and rose no more! The victim of an ardent attachment for an unworthy object, she had sought in company with her humble but fond father, a relief from disease and melancholy, in the mild air of the south, to which she was now adding the promised advantage of a sea voyage.

Littleton lay that night in a state of insensibility. The morning never dawned upon a more miserable being. He raised himself, and looked abroad upon the wide waste of waters. No object either living or dead met his eye. In his reveries, the torments of the wicked convulsed his bosom; the boundless sky and water seemed to spread eternity before him; the bright sun, rising majestically from the ocean towards the high Heavens, seemed to him emblematical of the upward flight of the pure spirit of Elizabeth, which, but a few hours before, had gone as his accuser to the regions of immortality. A waveless calm overspread the deep throughout the day, and, without the means, or the strength to propel his boat, exhausted by fatigue and agonized by the goading of his conscience, he lay in his moveless bark until the succeeding day, when he was discovered by a vessel bound for New-Orleans, whither she carried him.—Friendless, pennyless, and unknown, he was here cast upon the charity of the world. Disease, severe and protracted, ensued, and, after the lapse of several months, like the prodigal son, he set out in sickness, penury, and distress, for his father's house. By the aid of private charities, he was enabled to reach this city, but in a state of too much exhaustion to proceed any farther.

Such are substantially the incidents in the life of Littleton, as related to me upon our last interview. At that time he appeared calm, but without any heavenly serenity that marks the last moments of a virtuous man. There was a small pocket bible near his bedside, and he spoke with some anxiety, if not perturbation of his approaching dissolution—expressing a wish to converse with a minister of the gospel. I called on the Rev. Mr. ——, who visited him twice before his death. As I approached the hospital some days afterwards, I observed the hearse returning from 'Potter's Field.'—It had just committed to that city of the dead, the wasted body of the miserable Littleton. He sleeps among strangers, in an unknown grave,

"And leaves a Corsair's name to other times
Mix't with few virtues, and a thousand crimes."

From the London Times.

GAMBLING, RUIN AND DESPERATION.

To our former accounts of the woeful effects produced by gambling, we have to add another tale of woe. It bears some similarity to a circumstance which took place about fifteen months ago. Mr.——, an English country gentleman, belonging to a respectable and nighly connected family, married about six years since a young lady, possessed of considerable personal attractions and £30,000; it was a love match, the gentleman not having £50 per annum. The money had been bequeathed by a distant relative, and it was settled by the will that in the event of her marriage, she should not become mistress of it till five years after the celebration. That period now arrived, and the husband and the wife, who hitherto had been living in comparative obscurity in a remote spot near B———, proceeded to London to enjoy the pleasures of the metropolis. Their income was not found sufficient to keep pace with their expenses, and their family now consisted of four children; they came to the resolution of spending a few years on the continent, and Nice had been fixed as their residence. The mild climate of Piedmont, it was thought, would benefit the declining health of the lady.

They set out and arrived a few weeks ago at Paris, where they proposed remaining only a short time. The husband had seen little of the gaities of a town life, but he had not been many days there before he became intoxicated with the dissipations of Parisian society. He received a great number of foreigners, and many English of suspicious character. It may be necessary here to state, that previous to his leaving England he had been injudiciously advised by some over-officious friends to sell out the whole of his property in the funds and transfer it to the French, which would produce 5 instead of 4 per cent. The money was transmitted to a banker in Paris, but the order to purchase was deferred, the parties anticipating that the funds would decline. Day after day the banker suggested the propriety of investing the money, but the infatuated husband continued to procrastinate, till at length, on receiving a sharp remonstrance from the worthy banker, who felt much interest towards a family recommended to him, the imprudent man, in the irritation of the moment, withdrew every shilling and placed it in another firm. Had not this circumstance occurred, it is probable that Mr.—— would have been saved from ruin, as the banker we allude to would, had he perceived that the principal was being squandered away, have informed the lady or her friends of the fact, but the other merchant, to whom the money was confided, knowing nothing of the parties, took no interest whatever in what manner it was disposed of. In the mean time Mr. —— had been induced by some unworthy associates, (one of whom is known, in London,) to visit the private gaming house kept by a female who calls herself a countess; this abode of infamy is frequented by numerous sharpers, both English and French; and here it was that the ruin of the unfortunate Mr. —— was effected.—The whole amount of the £30,000, was lost! Hundreds of individals were acquainted with the fact, the only one that knew nothing of it was the hapless wife; and when the intelligence was communicated, it burst on her ear like thunder. This poor lady was in declining health, in a state of pregnancy, having four infant children and in a foreign country. Such is the situation to which the most baneful of passions has reduced her. A few charitable persons entered into a subscription to defray the expenses of the hotel, and supplied her with sufficient money to return to England, where she has arrived. Her worthless partner has disappeared, and it is probable has ere this terminated his career by self-destruction.

A Grecian Heroine.—Sophia Condulimo was the wife of an officer of distinction, who fell during the siege of Missolonghi. When the Turks entered the town, she was among the crowd who sought to escape the fury of the enemy by quitting the walls, accompanied by her son and daughter. They had not proceeded far, when the mother perceived a party of Turks coming towards them: horrified at the fate which was about to befal her daughter, a beautiful girl of 16, she turned to her son, who was armed, and told him to shoot his sister, lest she should become a victim of Mussulman brutality! The youth instantly obeyed the dreadful mandate, drew a pistol from his girdle, and lodged the contents, four large slugs, in his sister's head, when she fell to the ground apparently a lifeless corpse. Thus relieved from a charge which the mother could not preserve, herself and son endeavored to take refuge in a cavern. Just as they were entering it, a grape shot struck the boy in the leg. Scarcely had the mother succeeded in dragging him after her, than a piquet of Turkish cavalry came up; one of the party drawing forth a pistol, pointed it at the temple of poor Sophia, who suddenly rising up, looked sternly at the Turk and exclaimed, "Barbarian! do not you see that I am a woman!" This appeal had the desired effect, and both the mother and her son were spared to be conducted into slavery. The most extraordinary part of the story remains to be told. Being among the two hundred ransomed by the constitutional Greek Committee, they were sent over to Corfu, and placed with the others. Judge of the mother's astonishment on finding that her imaginary murdered daughter was among the number. To be brief, on perceiving she was a female, the Turks carried her back to Missolonghi, bound up her wounds, which had all the appearance of being mortal, and her story having attracted the attention of the ransoming agents, the interesting Cresulo was rescused from bondage, and, what is more thus singularly destined to be once more restored to the arms of her disconsolate parent.

Blaquiere's Letters from Greece.

Love of Justice.—A Chaplain's place to Queen Louisa de Vaudemont being vacant, a man came to beg Scipio Fiesque's interest, and in order to obtain his patronage, delivered to him a charter, which, he said, a lucky chance had thrown into his hands. After having attentively examined it, M. de Fiesque saw that it was an incontestible record absolutely decisive against himself in a considerable law suit then depending for his estate of Leuroux. "I am going," said he to the man, "to write word to my antagonist that he has gained his suit, and that I am ready to pay all the costs and damages to which I shall be condemned; with my letter he shall receive that charter which belongs to him, and which you ought to have delivered to him. You have thought as ill of me, as I must now think of you.—Be gone!"

European Magazine.